\$100,000 BRAND-NEW MERCHANDISE IN THE HANDS OF CONTROLLERS

E. T. FAULKNER CO., Known as the Day-Light Cash Store.

Over Three Thousand Feet of Red Canvas Tacked Against the Building Tuesday Night.

OUR SURPLUS STOCK

AFTER THE STORE BEING CLOSED UP NEARLY A WEEK THE IMMENSE STOCKS ON EACH FLOOR SUBJECTED TO UNMERCIFUL PRICE LOWERING

STARTS FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12. 9 O'CLOCK SHARP

N. B.—Special arrangements have been made with the authorities to prevent accidents and panic. Enough help secured to serve and supply over 10,000 buyers daily until all is sold.

HANDS --- TEMPORARILY. TEMPORARILY --- PASSES INTO NEW

Destruction of Values

No like assortments of thoroughly dependable Merchandise have ever on any previous occasion been offered. We are taking absolute losses to make this the most Triumph Success of the twen-

Calicoes. Light Colors, not 6c.; Controllers' Price,

3000000XX00000XXX

3½c.

Corsets.

150 dozen Girdles also. in plain and fancy, 50c. value, Controllers' Price,

25c.

Percale Waists FOR BOYS-25c. value; Controllers' Price,

15c.

29c.

Controllers', Price,

Ready-Made Skirts.

\$1.25 value; Control-

79c.

25c Striped Batiste,

12½c.

Nainsook Drawers

.FOR MEN-50c value;

Controllers' Price,

lers' Price,

of this rare and Valuable Stock of Summer Merchandise at this season of the year, it's importance is evidence by the most sensational offerings-its popularity by the surging crowds which will be drawn from every point of the com-

MANY BARGAINS NOT ADVERTISED quantities are frequently too limited. Don't think of missing

a single day. Special Notice-Impossible to fill mail orders. No attention paid to telephone buyers.

NO TELLING HOW QUICK

all will be sold, to retain the reputation of this Grand Corner Store which has been patronized by the highest class in During these unrestrained sale days the same square dealing will continue with each transaction.

Night Gowns.

Ladies' Limited 75c. rollers' Price, value; Controllers' Price,

41c.

Fancy Silk.

\$1.00 value; Controllers' Price,

59c.

40-Inch Wide Lawn.

10c. value; Controllers' Price, per yard,

5c.

Potter's Oil Cloth.

70 whole pieces. Con-

11c.

Yard Wide Percales. 10c. value, to sell fast;

Controllers' Price,

534C.

250 Pairs

Lace Curtains, GOOD LENGTHS-\$1.50 value; Control-

69c.

CESSATION OF THREE DAYS.

The magnitude of such a monstrous event forces a suspension of business Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Settlements and readjustments now on the

FIFTY MILES GOODS BOUGHT PAY FREIGHT WILL

Dress Gingham, ALL COLORS - 10c.

tieth century.

5c.

6,000 Towels,

GOOD SIZE-Not grade; Controllers' Price, Ioc.; Controllers' Price,

3%c.

370 Umbrellas FOR MEN AND WO-MEN-Not 75c.; Control

32c.

lers' Price,

ADVANCED BUYERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE INVITED. ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS OUTDONE OR CONVENIENCE AND TO SAVE CONFUSION THERE WILL BE ONLY ONE MAIN ENTRANCE AT CORNER.

ONE MAIN ENTHANCE AT CONNER.
WILL RESUME BUSINESS—DOORS TO BE UNBARRED.
MASSES ADMITTED FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12TH, 3 O'CLOCK
SHARP—BRIGHT RED BANNERS IN FRONT.
GREAT RED BANNERS IN FRONT ENTIRE BUILDING,
MAMMOTH RED BANNERS IN FRONT OF CORNER BUILDING.

Ladies' Vests

FOR SUMMER - 65 dozen to sell; 10c. value,

5c. ·

Bed Sheets. READY MADE-340 to sell: 50c. value: Con-

trollers' Price. 39c. **Embroideries** and Laces.

10c. value; Controllers

3c.

Corner First and Broad Streets, RICHMOND, VA.

(Continued from First Page.) states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out with force and directness the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the government. While unhesitating in its promise to correct abuses and to right wrongs, wherever they appear or however caused; to investigate the several administrative departments of the government, the conduct of whose officials has created scandals, and to punish those who have been guilty of a breach of their trust; to oppose the granting of special privileges by which he few may profit at the expense of the many; to practice economy in the expenditure of the moneys of the people, and to that end to return once more to the methods of the founders of the republic by observing in dispursing the public funds the care and caution a prudent individual observes with respect to his own, still the spirit of the platform assures conservative instead of rash action; the protection of the innocent, as well as the punishment of the guilty; the encouragement of industry, economy, thrift; the protection of property and a guarantee of the enforcement for the henefit of all of man's insilienable rights, among which, as said in the Declaration of the pursuit of happiness. The protection of the pursuit of happiness to be the pursuit of happiness as the pursuit of happiness. The said in the protection of the pursuit of happiness to be the fact of the pursuit of happiness. The said in the red of the pursuit of happiness. The half lawful ways, to live and servitude, into one to use his faculties of his protection of the several states, but the States are, by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, fortune of them without due process of law.

Guard Against Usurpation.

Guard Against Usurpation.

one of them without due process of law.

Guard Against Usurpation.

Occasionally, by reason of unnecessary or impatient agitation for reforms, or because the limitations placed upon the departments of government by the Constitution are disconstitution and the constitution are disconstitution to the fact of the people, in whom all power resides, have seen filt-intough the medium of the Constitution, fo limit the sovernmental powers conferred by the Constitution of the constitution and farther. To secure the ends account for the people have by the Constitution separated and distributed among the three departments of government—the executive, legislative and judicial or those administering each department so to not as to preserve rather than to destroy the potency of the co-ordinate bajanches of the government, and thus secure the exercise of all the powers conferred by the people. Thomas Jeffersol, in a letter to William C. Jarvis, touching the perpetuity of our institutions, written many years after he had retired to private life, said: "If the three powers of our government maintain thermitian independence of each other, it may last long, but not so if either can assume the authority of the other." It must be confessed that in the course of our history executives have employed powers not belonging to them; statutes have been passed that were expressly forbiden by the Constitution and statutes have been set aside as unconstitutions, when it was difficult to point out the provisions said to be offended agains; in their enactment. All this has been done with a good purpose, not doubt, but in disregard, nevertheless, of the fact that ours is a government of laws,

from the consent of the governed."

If we would have our government continue during the ages to come, for the benefit of those who shall succeed us, we must ever he on our guard against the danger of usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole people, whether the usurpation be by officials representing one of the three great departments of government, or by a body of men acting without a commission from the people.

Impatience of Restraints. Impatience of Restraints.

Impatience of the restraints of law, as well as of its delays, is becoming more and more manifest from day to day. Within the past few years many instances have been brought to our attention, where, in different parts of our beloved country, supposed criminals have been selzed and punished by a mob, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution of each State guarantees to every person within its furisdiction that his life, his liberty or his property shall not be taken from him without due process of law.

In a struggle between employers and employes dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of property. The perpetrators of this of rense against the laws of God and man, and all others engaged in the conspiracy with them, should, after man, and all others engaged in the conspiracy with them, should, after due trial and conviction, have had meted out to them the most rigorous punishment known to the law. This crime, added, perhaps, to others, led to the formation of a committee of elizems that, with the support of the lizems that, with the support of the conspination of a committee of elizems that, with the support of the lizems that, with the support of the lizems that, with the support of the conspination of the conspination of the conspination of the dynamics of the regard of the conspination of the regard of the citizen and his property, which not only justified the action of your convention in this regard, but made it its duty to call attention to the fact that constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to acquire and the right to labor, to acquire and the right to labor, to acquire and only property, or to reside where his interests or inclinations may determine; and the fulfillment of the assurance to rebuke and punish all denials of these rights, whether brought about by individuals or government agencies, should be enforced by every citizen. The essence of good government lies in strict observance of consilitutional limitations, enforcement of law and order, and rugged opposition to all encreachment upon the sovereignty of the people.

The Tariff,

The Tariff.

The foregoing suggestions but emphasize the distinction which exists between our own and many other forms of government. It has been well said in substance, that there are but two powers in government—one the power of the sword, sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference between a reputile such as ours, based on law and a written Constitution, supported by intelligence, virtue and patriotism, and a monarchy, sustained by force exerted by an individual, uncontrolled by laws other than those made or sanctioned by him; one represents constitutionalism, the other interesting the present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people. So well understood has his view become that many prominent members of the Republican party, and at least two of its State conventions, have dared to voice the general sentiment on that subject. That party accems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only upon a plank that admits that revision may from time to time be accessary, but it is so phrased that it is expected to be satisfactory to those in favor of an increase of duty, to those who far

vor a reduction thereof, and to those

vor a reduction thereof, and to those opposed to any change whatever.

Judged by the record of performance, rather than that of promise, on the part of that party in the past, it would seem as if the outcome, in the event of its success, would be to gratify the latter class. With absolute control of both the legislative and executive departments of the government since March 4, 1897, there has been neither reduction nor an attempt at reduction in tariff rates. It is not unreasonable to assume, in the light of that record, that a future Congress of that party will not undertake a revision of the tariff downward in the event that it shall receive an endorsement of its past course on that subject by the people, It is a fact, and should be fearly consided that though can be accomplished as soon as both branches of Congress and an executive in favor of it are elected, without creating that sense of uncertainty of the installing that sense of uncertainty or installing that sense of uncertainty or installing the sense of uncertainty or installing the sense of uncertainty or installing that has no other occasions manifested the last on the reasonable period shad intervene between the statute making a revision and the date of its enforcement, as shall be deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected by such revision to adjust isself to the changes and new conditions imposed. So confident am In the belief that the demand of the people for a reform of the tariff is hust that I indulge the hope that should a Democratic House of Representaives and a Democratic executive be chosen by the people, even a Republican Senae may hed the warning and consent to give at less soone measure of relief to the people.

The Trusts.

The Trusts.

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessaries of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a cubstantial market in the necessities of eighty millions of people, by practically excluding competition.

With so large a market and highly reminerative prices continuing long after the line of possible competition would naturelly be reached, the templation of all engaged in the same business to combine so as to prevent competition at home and a resulting reduction of prices, has proved irresistible in a number of cases. All men must agree that the net result of enacting laws that foster such inequitable conditions is most unfortunate for the people as a whole, and it would seem as if all ought to agree that the effective remedy would be to appropriately modify the offending law. The growth of monopoly, of which complaint is justly made, cannot be laid at the doors of the courts of this country. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States incommon law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies. The fact that they have muitiplied in number and increased in power has been due, not to the failure of the courts of apply the law when joiner in the against more of the courts of apply the law when joines of private individuals, but to the failure of officials only the law the resulting formers of the court in the appropriate jurisdiction, coupled with the fact that the legislative departments of some at the proper in the suprements of the courts of the court in the appropriate jurisdiction, coupled with the fact that the legislative departments of some at the courts of the court in the appropriate jurisdiction, coupled with the fact that the legislative departments of some at the courts of the court in the appropriate furnisdiction, coupled with the

well as Congress, in the manner already referred to, have by legislation encouraged their propagation.

what is needed—in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis—is not so much other and different laws, as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law. While this is my view of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one, then I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will give the people a just and full measure of protection.

Government of Philippines.

Government of Philippines. It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of Revolutionary; stock, can tolerate the thought of permanently denying the right of self-government to the Filipinos. Can we hope to instill into the minds of our descendants reverence and devotion siery in that feature of Magna Charta, which has become incorporated, in substance and effect, into the Constitution of every State; as well as into the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States? Can we hope for the respect of the civilized world, while proudly guaranteeing to every citizen of the United States in a no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the linead states, and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the linead state, and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the linead state, and the right of the control of the laws, and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the linead state, or the Philippines, but take away from them the right of the cepting of those whom we send to them to be their governors? We shall certainly rue it as a nation for we make any such attempt. Viewing the question even from the standpoint of national selfishness, there is no prospect that the twenty millions so dollars expended in the purchase of the Islands, and the six hundred and fitty millions said to have been since disbursed, will ever come back to us. The accident of war brought the Phillipines into our possession and we are not at liberty to diaregard the responsibility which thus came to us, but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the Islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. There need be no fear that the assertion so often made of late, that we have new become a world power, will then be without support.

Military Display.

Military Display.

then be without support.

Military Display.

Ours is a world power, and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is at all recently that the United States has attained that eminence. Our country became a world power over a century ago, when, having thrown off foreign domination, the people established a free government, the source of whose authority spring and was continuously to proceed from the will of the people themselves. It grew as a world nower as its sturdy citizens to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the old world seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperly denied them in their own countries spread over the face of the landicated the prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed highways and railroads, till now a nation, which at the formation of the government numbered only three millions and from ocean to ocean and the lates to the guilt the country is the alonde of a free and prosperous people, advanced in the highest degree in the learning and arts of civilization, it is the iberty the advancement and the prosperity of its citizons, not any career of condess, that make the soundry a world power. This condended to the condess the second content and the prosperity of its citizons, not any career of condess, that make the

tion we owe to the bounty of providence, unfolded in the great natural resources of the country, to the wisdom of our fathers, manifested in the form of government established by them; to the energy, industry, moral character and law abiding spirit of the people themselves.

Wa are not a military people, bent on conquest or, engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force; but a people loving peace, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth. The display of great military armaments may please the eye and, for the moment, excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single immigrant, nor induce the investment here of a dollar of capital.

Of course, such armament as may be necessary for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its citizens, at home or abroad, must be maintained. Any other course would be not only false economy, but pusilantmous.

I protest, nowever, against the feeling, now far too prevalent, that by reason of the commanding position we have assumed in the world, we must take part in the disputes and brolls of foreign countries; and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that arises in other parts of the world.

I also protest against the erection of any such military establishments as

arises in other parts of the world.

I also protest against the erection of any such military establishments as would be required to maintain the country in that attitude. We should confine our international activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of independence.

For the People.

For the People.

The government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While if was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land, who might be fit to discharge the dulles of our citizenship, and while we have always sympathized with the people of every nation in their struggles for self-government, the government was not created for a career of political or civilizing evangelization in foreign countres or among allen races. The most efficient work we can do in uplifting the people of other countries is by the presentation of a happy, prosperous, self-governing nation as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed. The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace, or the absence of large milliary armaments, tend to impair neither patrictism mor physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young men of to-day to the history of the Civil War. For fifty years, with the exception of the war with Mexico, this country had been at peace, with a standing army most of the time of less than ten thousand men. He who thinks that the nation had grown effeminate during that period should read the casuality rolls of the armies on either side at Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, at Stone River and Chickamauga.

I would be the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any ene of the military heroes to whom this country owes so much, but I insist that their most herold deeds proceeded infinitely more from devotion to the country, than from martial spirit.

spirit.

As I have already proceeded at too great length, other questions suggested in the platform must await my letter of acceptance.

His Promise.

Mr. Chairman, in most graceful speech you have reminded me of the great responsibility, as well as the great honor of the nomination bestowed upon me by the convention you represent this day. Be assured that both are appreciated—so keenly appreciated that I am humbled in their presence.

I accept, gentismen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be endorsed by

an election by the people, I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exaited office the be service of which I am capable and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept a renomination. Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes.

Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past and will be in the future presented to the Fresident for determination, and in approaching their consideration as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them, he should be unembarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally. I make this statement not in criticism of any of our Presidents from Washington down, who have sought to succeed themselves, or strupers of the property of the president, I to the property of the president, I to the president of the resident, I to the president of the resident, I to the property of the president, I to the president of the president that the interests

of such overpowering magnitude to the people that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a befitting attitude before the people, not only that he Chief Magistrate should be independent, but that that independence should be known of all men.

DAY ON THE DIAMOND.

Results of Games Yesterday in the Big Leagues. AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Scores Yesterday. Detroit, 4; Washington, 1. Cleveland-Philadelphia; rain, Chicago, 5; New York, 1. St. Louis, 8; Boston, 4.

Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit. Standing of the Clubs.

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Scores Yesterday. Pittsburg, 6; Phlladelphia, 8. Boston-Cincinnati; rain, Chleago-Brooklyn; rain, New York-St. Louis; rain,

Where They Play To-day. Pittsburg at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Bt. Louis/at Brooklyn.

Standing of the Clubs.

New York, 67 25 728 St. Louis., 6 41 510 Chicago., 57 38 613 Boston., 37 61 37 Chichagol., 58 613 Boston., 37 61 37 Chichagol., 51 40 588 Procklym., 32 64 333 Pitteburg., 54 38 687 Philadelphia 36 68 277 At New Orleans: New Orleans, 5; Atlanta,

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Scores Yesterday,
At Shreveport: Shrevepor

THE RAGING

AT TASLEY

A Splendid Crowd and Heavy Losses to the

(Special to The Times Dispatch)

FAIR GROUNDS, TASLEY, VA., August 10.—The second day at the Peninsula

Fair Association at Tasley opened with
fine weather and a large attendance, about six, thousand people being on the

made that a match race for trotting championship for stallions of Virginia Eastern shore, between Cordova, 217 1-4

on Tasley grounds in sixty days, promises to arouse much interest and prove very interesting.

The races to-day were; High-class, the first, the 2:24 trot was won by Miss Rosedale, owned by the Buildt Stook Farm, Westover, Md., after a great race with S. R. D., a local horse. Miss Rosedale was second in the consolation stook Merchants and Manufacturers, and it was expected she could beat the local horse, but she had to be driven to the limit.

The three-year-old class was won in

was expected she could beat the local horse, but she had to be driven to the limit.

The three-year-old class was won in straight heats, by Judge Linwood, by Judge Case, owned by Glendale Stock Parm, Marion, Md., in very fast time for the colts.

The mixed trot and pace was the best and fastest race so far during the meeting. George Berton, owned by Harry Mears, of Keller, won the first heat, after a hair-taising finish. Ivanhoe and Noah B. Cafferno, owned by Newark Farm, Newark, Del., then went out and won the race. She was puthed by Ada B. and Noah B. but had too much speed for them. The talent lost much money on Ivanhoe, who was backed to win rage and then a place.

Summary: 2:24 trot-purse \$300:—
Miss Rosedale, Browley 1, 1, 1, S. R. D. Walker, 2, 2, 2.
Walker, 2, 2, 2.
Watson Wilkes, Myra 3, 3, 4.
Lessie Winefred, Ashby 4, 3, 5.
Time, 2:23 1-4, 2:21 3-4, 2:22 1-2.
Three-year-old-purse \$200:—
Judge Linwood, Hudson 1, 1, 1
Princene, Hansom 2, 2, 3.
Nathaniel Prince, Bull 3, 3, 2.
Bessie Powell, West, dis, Time, 2:38, 2:31, 2:29 1-4
2:14 trot 3:16 pace-purse \$300:—
Chafferno, Tyson 6, 1, 1, 1.
George Berton, Roberts 1, 7, 4, 7, Ada B., Talman 4, 2, 2, 5.
Ivanhoe, Adams 2, 3, 5, 8.
Noah B., Redmond 3, 4, 3, 2.
Rebe, Bank 7, 5, 7, 3.
Minnit, Thompson, Jameson 6, 6, 6, 4.
Time, 2:18 1-4, 2:16 1-2, 2:16 1-4, 2:17 1-4.

Went for the Barkeeper.

Went for the Barkeeper.

Charles J. Naglesman appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of maintaining a disorderly barroom at No. 701 North Third Street, and was fined \$25 and costs.

The case was appealed, and William C. Albert gave \$300 bond for Naglesman's appearance.

J. F. Black was fined \$2 for obstructing the sidewalk and failing to place a lantern at the place at night.

Samuel Carter was fined \$2 for driving a wagon across the sidewalk on Park Avenue.

Too Handy With Rocks.

Peter Silver threw rocks at and broke
the window giass and sashes on the premises of Salie Toliver. He was ordered
to give also surety for thirly days in the
Police-Court yesterday morning.